PEACE TO BRITAIN,

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NO POPISH PRETENDER:

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ADDRESS

7 Apr. - Hdy.

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TO

PROTESTANTS,

Shewing

WHY we should oppose the PRETENDER;

AND

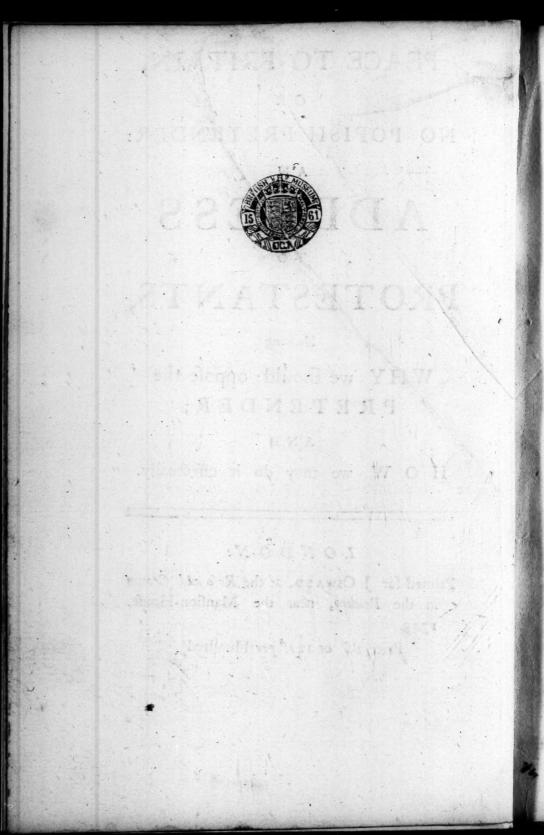
HOW we may do it effectually.

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Friends, Countrymen, Protestants,

MY Design in this small Tract, is to shew you,

First, WHY we should oppose the Pretender. And, Secondly, HOW we may do it effectually.

To shew you why, I shall offer the following Reasons.

First, Our Duty to God calls for and demands such an Opposition; seeing that, if he carries his Point, we shall be obliged to quit the true Religion, and to turn to another that is false, impious, and idolatrous. I am sensible indeed, that to many this will be an Argument of but small Force, because to be lukewarm or indifferent about Religion, is the distinguishing Character of this Age. And hence, in truth, ariseth our Danger. On their Side is a Zeal, approaching to Madness, in Favour of the Pope, and a Popish Pretender: On ours, an unaccountable Diffegard for every thing that merits our Esteem. They can hardly seep, out of a Desire to be cut-

ting Throats: We, not without Reluctance awake, to put back the bloody Knife. But when all is done, our Notion of Things will not alter the Nature of them, Religion will still continue to be his Will who made and governs the World; who has promised to raise those that obey it, to a State extremely happy, and that will last for ever; who also has Power to cast Body and Soul into Hell. So that not to have a due Regard for it, is a sure Indication of a wrong-turned Head, or a Mind void of Thought. But should we be so inconsiderate and perverse, as not to submit to the gentle Yoke of Christ; not to bow the Knee to the Almighty; not to list ourselves into that Service which is perfect Freedom; yet one would

hope that,

Secondly, Even a Notion of Honour, a Regard to common Sense, a Respect to our Neighbours Good, or, at least, a Concern for our personal Security, Welfare, and Peace of Mind, would excite our Zeal against the Insolence and Fraud of Rome, and rouze a Spirit within us, that would distain to truckle to an impious foreign Priest, who has, of old, been the Pest of human Society; the Center of Faction and Treason; and Sanctifier of every evil Work. Consider then, my dear Countrymen, what would be the Sentiments of your Soul, should you hear of an Att of Parliament, obliging every grown up Person, to acknowledge a Calf for his Creator, and to worship it with the same Kind and Degree of Worship which he payeth to the Eternal, the Immortal, the Invisible, with the Penalty, that whoever would not fall down and worship that Calf, and openly profess that it was his God, and the Maker of the Universe,

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Universe, should forfeit his Estate, have his Goods confifcated, and his Body burnt. The Man who had Religion at Heart, would doubtless suffer every kind of Torture, rather than thus debase himself, and the great Author of his Being. And he who was unconcerned about a Future State, would yet out of a Principle of Honour, not fubmit to fo horrid an Abuse, without Regret and Indignation. Even the unhappy Contemner of Religion, could not forbear being filled with Anger and Difdain, at the Violence offer'd to his Reason and Understanding; nor, if he was not as void of Humanity as of Religion, could he without Pity and Compassion behold his Friends in the Hands of the Cruel; and his Neighbours, and Acquaintance, and perhaps the Wife of his Bosom, dragged to a Stake for not doing, what he himself must allow to be base, and shameful, and a Difgrace to human Nature. Now the Calf, despicable as it is, would yet be a God of some Account, compared with the Popish Deity. For this is endued with Life and Self-motion; whereas theirs is fenfeless, and inactive, and unable to defend itself against the Incursion of a Mouse or a Sparrow. The intelligent Reader, will by this time understand, that the God I hint at, is what Papifts call the HOST, for not adoring which most abjest of all Idols, and owning its Divinity; what Numbers have been committed to the Flames, how many thousand Families have been undone? The Particulars of which Popillo God, and the Way whereby a Man makes bis Maker, being not understood by every Protestant, I shall assume the Liberty to give a short Account of it.

My Reader has no occasion to be informed. that by an Institution of Jesus Christ, Bread and Wine were to be received, in Remembrance of bim. A Ceremony plain and rational, of little Expence, and no Trouble; fuitable and proper for a Memorial; and worthy of him, whose Yoke is ind ed easy, and whose Burden is light. But this Ordinance, fo plain, and of fuch Simplicity, by the Management of the Pope, and his Slaves, has gone through fuch a variety of Changes, that the Original feems to be wholly loft: for the Wine the Priest keeps for his own drinking; and, instead of Bread, these crafty Italians have contrived a Wafer, which, after many Croffings, Bowings, Kiffings, and boc est Corpus meum repeated over it, becomes, as they fay, the Body, and Blood and Soul of a Man, together with his Divinity. But, gentle Reader, in a clear Summer's Day, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, do you know, and are you fure, there is a Sun in the Firmament, when you behold its Beauty, and feel its Warmth? With much more Certainty may you be affured, that the Wafer is a Wafer: For that there is a Sun, you fee and feel; that the Wafer is a Wafer, you fee and feel, and taste and fmell. In short, nothing in Nature is more certainly true, than that Transubstantiation is a Lye, and that the Wafer is a Wafer, in all respects, the fame, as when it came out of the Hands of the Baker. However, with a Whore's Forehead, they affirm it is a God. The Priest then having made it fuch, by faying boc eft Corpus meum, lifts it up towards Heaven, as a Sacrifice for Quick and Dead, and those in Purgatory: After which he exposeth it to the View of the Congregation,

as much as to fay, behold your God; and, that they may take notice, he tinks Bell, at the Sound whereof, they fall down worship the Image which the Priest holds up. This same God of Flour is carried to the Sick, who, although he fees, smells, feels and tastes i to be a Wafer, nor has any reason to think it of wife, but that he imagines the Priest had, some com or other, faid over it, boc est Corpus meum : Yet upon fuch poor Grounds does he give up his Senses, and adore, and eat, and die, in an Att of fuch wrecebed Ido-This God likewife is carried in Procession about the Streets with a Bell, to give notice of its august Presence; and all that meet it, whether Tews or Hereticks, are obliged to shew Respect to it, at the Peril of their Lives.

Stop, gentle Reader, and reflect.

To take Men off from such wicked Fooleries, and to reduce them to Truth and Reason, was the principal Defign of Christ our Lord; yet such is the Corruption of Mankind, that under the Name of him, who is the Wisdom of God, have been propagated Notions and Practices, more monstrous and fenseless, than are to be met with in Meathen Theology. To fee Kings, Princes, and the chief Men of the Earth, dangling about the Streets, in great Solemnity and much Devotion. after a Pixe of Dough; and adoring that thing in a Box, as the Creator of the World, and Lord of all things! What a Contempt does it throw upon the Christian Name, how invincibly does it establish the Yew in his Prejudices, and what a Bar is it against the Conversion of Nations?

In a Treatile of Cicero's, an antient Heathen Cirizen of Rome, we meet with an odd Question. Do you think, faith * he, any one can be so great a Fool, as to believe that which he eats to be a God? Myes, Marcus Cicero, with what Contempt soever, you, in your Day, might have looked upon such a Set of Men, I do assure you, that the Holy Roman Catholick Church, is an Affembly composed, and wholly made up of such egregious FOO LS.

But to fet their Guilt in a still stronger Light, I shall place before you, in two opposite Columns, the Idolatry of the Heathen, and that of Papists. That you may be able to behold them at one view, and to pass an unerring Judgment

concerning them.

Heathen Idolatry.

Isaiab xliv. 14. He planteth an Ash, and the Rain doth nourish it.

16. He burneth Part thereof in the Fire, he rosteth rost and is satisfied.

17. And the Residue thereof he maketh a God, he falleth down unto it, and prayeth unto it, and saith, Deliver me, for thou art my God.

Popish Idolatry.

He foweth Wheat, and the Rain doth nourish it, Part thereof he grindeth in a Mill, he maketh Bread and is satisfied.

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And the Residue thereof he maketh a God, he falleth down unto it, and prayeth unto it, and sich, Deliver me, for thou art my God.

This Idolarry is as plain as it is filly: And as to the Wickedness of it, it is most manifest, that no apparent Figure, no sensible Likeness, no visible

^{*} Cic. de Nat. Deor. Lib. 3.

visible Form, even of God himself, ought to be worshipped or adored, Deut. iv. That Idolaters hall not inherit the Kingdom of God, I Cor. vi. 9. But shall have their Part in the Lake which burneth with Fire and Brimstone, Rev. xxi. 8. And fuch, my dear Countrymen, is the Crime, fo odious to God, and fo destructive of every Principle of Faith, Knowledge, and Certainty, which we shall be oblig'd to submit to. if we oppose not, with all our Might, the wicked Attempts of a Popish Pretender. I would not have you to think, that the Idolatry of the Church of Rome is confined to one Particular; it is indeed guilty in many respects, but it can confound the ignorant in other Cases, by Terms of Art, and Words without Meaning; but in this, they have no possible way to escape. It is determined by the Authority of the infallible Church, that they must worship what they see; for that a Sacrament is an Object of Sense, and that the Sacrament ought to be adored, are the express Words of the Council of Trent. Let it suffice only to mention the Nonfense of, Hail, Mary! and the Fable of Purgatory; nor shall I enlarge upon confessing your Sins to a Priest, Prayers in an unknown Tongue, calling upon Saints and Angels, Veneration of Rags and Bones, called Reliques, praying to or before Images, Pictures, &c. but shall proceed to a

Third Reason, why we should oppose the Pretender, and that is out of a Principle of Gratitude: It ought to fire our Resentment, that this unnatural Rebellion has been raifed against a Prince, as little liable to Cenfure, as any one that ever fat upon the Throne of these Kingdoms; a

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Prince, who, in a general Affembly of his People, might, with an Affurance which Innocency only gives, demand of them, Man by Man, Whom have I injured? Whom have I oppressed? An Hair of whose Head hath fallen to the Ground by my means, or by my direction, whom the Laws have not condemned? Have I encroached upon the Civil or Religious Rights of my People in any respect? Have the Laws been infringed in any Instance? No. To desert therefore the Prince of our Choice, and the Elect of God, after to long an Experience of his mild and gentle Reign over us; and to deliver our Laws, Religion, and Lives, into the Hands of those that bate us, who are at the same time, the most remarkable for Cruelty, and a Thirst for Blood, of any People upon Earth, would shew such a Degree of Madness, Cowardise, Stupidity, Baseness, and Infatuation, as is not to be met with in any Hifory. Think in Time, my Friends, and shew yourselves Men. Now the Cruelty of these Barbarians is the

Last Reason I shall insist upon, for our opposing this Popish Disturber of our Peace and Happiness; which Cruelty, to describe at large, would require as many Volumes as would fill a Library. Let it suffice only to give you two or three Instances, as a Sort of Specimen, whereby to judge of the rest.

When Philip II. of Spain was told by one of his Ministers, that his Severity would hazard him the Loss of all the Low Countries, he replied, "I would rather be deprived of all my Dominions, than peaceably possess them with Heresy." The same excellent Papist, but most sad Christian, landing

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e 1, landing in Spain with great Difficulty after a Storm, in which most of his Fleet perished, gave out, that his Person had been spared, by the peculiar Care of Heaven, to the end that he might promote the Glory of God, by the Extirpation of Herely. In the way of Gratitude therefore, for fo fignal a Favour, upon his Arrival at Seville, he caused thirteen Ladies of the first Quality to be burnt. From hence, going to Validolid, he caused twenty-eight of the prime Nobility to be burn'd in bis Presence. And, in the Netherlands, only, on Account of Religion, are supposed to have fuffered, no less than 100,000, by the Means of this exemplary Catholick and bis Agents. I shall now leave Philip, and come to his pious! Wife, our Bloody Queen Mary. A Woman fo well inclined, that under her Shadow might any People have been safe, had she not been a Papist. A Woman fo defirous to pleafe Go p, that being told she wasted the Crown Lands, by returning to the Church what she possessed, that had belonged to it; the made Answer, that the preferred her Soul's Health before all the World's Good. But what did all these good Qualities amount to, directed by fuch a Religion? Why, though the was Queen of a Protestant Country, and at a Time when Protestants had a Zeal for Religion; yet, in about five Years, the found means to subject her Kingdoms to the Pope, to repeal all Laws made in favour of the true Religion, and to reconcile her People to the Superstition and Idolatry of Rome; and, for her Soul's Health, to commit to the Flames five Bishops, twenty-one Clergymen, eight Gentlemen, twentyfour Artificers, an hundred Husbandmen, Ser-B 2 vants

wants and Labourers, twenty-six Wives, twenty Widows, nine Virgins, two Boys, and two Infants. And yet this Woman, Black and Fell, and Cruel as she was, had England for the Place of her Birth; had her Education there; had never been at Rome; had not been supported by the Pope; had not imbibed the Persidy and Vengeance peculiar to the Italians; had never been abjured by the English; never been personally disobliged; nor had a greater Zeal for Popery, than He who now sets up to rule over us. To the Wise a Word is sufficient; I therefore only just bint at things, and leave you to reflect upon them at your Leisure.

To fum up the whole in a few Words. If we have any regard to that natural Homage and Obedience we owe to the Author of our Beings, and the Preserver of our Lives; any Concern for our Neighbours Good, or our own Security and Ease; if there is in us any Principle of Honour, Gratitude, or Humanity, we shall continue unalterable in our Faith and Allegiance to his Majesty KING GEORGE, and to detest and abbor, to oppose and to fight against, the Pretender and his Adherents. Seeing that the Consequence, the necessary and unavoidable Confequence of his Dominion over us, will be an Apoltacy from the Truths of God, as taught by Christ Jesus our Lord. A locking up of the Holy Scriptures. Most manifest and damnable Idolatry. The most abject Slavery of Body and Mind. And an exposing ourselves to the Mercies of Men, who are without Bowels; of Men, whose Crueky, should it please God, in his Anger, to deliver us up to it, will, without all manper of doubt, be so exquisite, and of such various

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ar K Sorts, as will, in future Ages, make the Ears of those that bear of it to tingle. For Rome has Plagues an English Protestant is unacquainted with; to Stab, to Poison, and to Burn, are some of the easiest Methods she makes use of to remove her Adversaries.

To her the Matron's and the Virgin's Cries, The Screams of dying Infants, and the Groans Of murther'd Men are Musick.

Having thus shewn you Why we should oppose the Pretender, I now proceed to put you in a Method, How it may be done effectually.

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This then you may depend upon as a certain and most infallible Truth, whatever you may think of the Matter; That except the Lord keep the City, the Watchman waketh but in vain. Let it then be our first Endeavour, to obtain his Favour and Protection. In order to which, Let us fearch and try our Ways; lament forely our numberless Transgressions; most humbly implore Pardon; resolutely determine, by the Grace of God, to leave our Sins and to turn unto the Lord with all our Hearts, Minds, and Strength. when we thus come every Man to know his own SORE, and bis own Grief, the Almighty God will heal us, and though our Enemies should besiege us in the Cities of our Land, the Lord will bear and will deliver us. Let it then be our first and principal Care to make God our Friend; after which, let us, with one Confent, join Hands, and Hearts, and Purses, in Defence of the Person and Government of our gracious Sovereign KING GEORGE, and in Maintenance of

the Laws, our Lives, and our Religion. And let there be no other Contest among Protestants, but who shall be most warm, zealous and affectionate in the Purfuit of fo good a Work. Let us finally, my dear Countrymen and Fellow-Protestants, be steady, and united, and of good Courage: and with an upright and fincere Heart, turn unto the Lord our God, and then we need not be afraid, but that he will turn unto us, and let us see our Desire upon our Enemies. For where Unity and Virtue flourish, Rome has no Power. It has indeed frequently been the Scourge of God, but feldom, if ever, upon whole Nations, which have not brought it upon themselves, by bolding the Truth in Unrighteousness. I shall take my Leave with the following Lines.

Remember him, the Villain, righteous Heaven, In this great Day of Vengeance: Blast the Traitor And his pernicious Counfels, who for Wealth, For Power, the Pride of Greatness, or Revenge, Would plunge his native Land in civil Wars. Have we so soon forgot those Days of Ruin, When, like a Matron butcher'd by her Sons, And cast beside some common Way, a Spectacle Of Horror and Affright to Passers by, Our groaning Country bled at every Vein? When Murders, Rapes, and Massacres prevail'd, And Desolation cover'd all the Land. Who can remember this, and not like me Here vow to sheath a Dagger in his Heart, Whose cruel Ambition would renew these Horrors, And fet, once more, that Scene of Blood before us?



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